

interstate without restrictions under this part. Accordingly, cattle from nonquarantined areas which had been treated with ivermectin more than 14 days before movement interstate may be moved interstate without restriction under this part unless following treatment they become affected with scabies or just prior to movement become affected with or exposed to scabies.

(b) Cattle may be moved interstate from a quarantined area after being treated with ivermectin under the supervision of an APHIS inspector or State inspector in accordance with the directions on the label of the drug if the following conditions are met:

(1) Such cattle are moved interstate within 21 days following treatment with ivermectin; and

(2) Such cattle are kept physically separated for 14 days following treatment from all cattle not part of the group treated together with ivermectin (regardless of whether the cattle are moved interstate before the end of the 14 day period); and, if such cattle are moved within the 15- to 21-day period following treatment, they remain kept physically separated from all cattle not a part of the group treated together with ivermectin until after they are moved interstate; and

(3) Such cattle are accompanied at the time of interstate movement by a certificate issued and signed by an APHIS inspector or State inspector identifying the group of cattle treated with ivermectin and stating the date on which the cattle were treated with ivermectin; and

(4) If such cattle are moved interstate before the end of the 14 day period following treatment, at the time of interstate movement the means of conveyance carrying them is placarded and the billing marked in accordance with § 73.6.

[49 FR 10530, Mar. 20, 1984 and 49 FR 33120, Aug. 21, 1984; 56 FR 52463, Oct. 21, 1991; 66 FR 21062, Apr. 27, 2001]

PART 74—PROHIBITION OF INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF LAND TORTOISES

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 114a, 115, 117, 120, 122–126, 134b, 134f; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

§ 74.1 General prohibition.

The interstate movement of leopard tortoise (*Geochelone pardalis*), African spurred tortoise (*Geochelone sulcata*), and Bell's hingeback tortoise (*Kinixys belliana*) is prohibited except when tortoises are accompanied by either a health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection. The health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection must be signed by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days prior to the interstate movement and must state that the tortoises have been examined by that veterinarian and found free of ticks.

[66 FR 37128, July 17, 2001]

PART 75—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN HORSES, ASSES, PONIES, MULES, AND ZEBRAS

DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

Sec.

75.1–75.3 [Reserved]

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (SWAMP FEVER)

75.4 Interstate movement of equine infectious anemia reactors and approval of laboratories, diagnostic facilities, and research facilities.

CONTAGIOUS EQUINE METRITIS (CEM)

75.5–75.10 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123–126, and 134–134h; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

SOURCE: 28 FR 5950, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

§§ 75.1–75.3 [Reserved]

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (SWAMP FEVER)

§ 75.4 Interstate movement of equine infectious anemia reactors and approval of laboratories, diagnostic facilities, and research facilities.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, the following terms have the meanings set forth in this paragraph.

Accredited veterinarian. A veterinarian approved by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of part 161 of this title to perform functions specified in parts 1, 2, 3, and 11 of